

XLVIII.—On Additions to the Madeiran Coleoptera.

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[Continued from p. 365.]

Fam. Curculionidæ.

Genus RHYNCOLUS.

(Creutzer) Germ., Ins. Spec. 307 (1824).

Rhyncolus calvus, n. sp.

R. piceus vel nigro-piceus, nitidus, calvus; prothorace profunde punctato; elytris sat profunde punctato-(fere etiam subcrenato-) striatis, interstitiis parce et minutissime punctulatis; antennis pedibusque piceo-ferrugineis.

Long. corp. lin. $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat Maderam australem, in ligno antiquo ad "Praia Formosa" a Dom. Bewicke repertus.

R. piceus or dark-piceous (when immature, ferruginous), shining, and free from pubescence. *Rostrum* rather narrower than that of the *R. tenax*, and with less appearance of a central keel. *Prothorax* deeply punctured, the punctures being larger and less dense than in that insect, and with a few very minute punctules interspersed between them, but without any appearance of the *subalutaceous* sculpture which is there so evident; also more oval or more regularly rounded at the sides than in the *R. tenax*, not being so suddenly expanded about the middle, and with still fainter indications (if indeed any) of a central line. *Elytra* usually a little more picescent than the prothorax; rather deeply punctate- (or almost subcrenate-) striate, and with a very few and extremely minute punctules down the interstices; a little more rounded-off at the shoulders than in the *R. tenax*, and free from the closely rugulose sculpture which is so characteristic of that species. *Limbs* piceo-ferruginous.

The above *Rhyncolus* is closely allied to two species which I have captured in the Canary Islands; nevertheless it is just perceptibly narrower and more linear than either of them, as well as a little more piceous; its rostrum is not so broad, and its sculpture is somewhat shallower, its prothoracic punctures being also more dense (particularly in front), and its elytral striæ (though deep) not so decidedly *punctured*, having a more evident tendency to be subcrenulate. It was detected by Mr. Bewicke amongst old rotten wood, during May of 1857, in a small out-house, at the Praia Formosa, near Funchal.

Genus HEXARTHURUM, nov. gen.

Corpus ut in *Rhyncolo*, sed *rostro* brevior (i. e. brevissimo) crassior triangulari (i. e. antice sensim attenuato); *scrobe antennali* bre-

vissimo, fere medium versus oculi (valde demissi) ascendente : *antennis* brevissimis incrassatis ; scapo brevissimo valde clavato ; funiculo 6-articulato, art^o 1^{mo} magno, apice truncato, reliquis longitudine æqualibus, latitudine vix crescentibus, omnibus inter se arcte compressis et ultimo clavæ sat arcte adpresso ; capitulo solidissimo ovato, apice obtuso, haud annulato. *Pedes anteriores* basi approximati, *postici* parum distantes : *tarsis* brevioribus quam in *Rhyncolo*, art^o 3^{uo} multo minore minus dilatato.

Ab εξ, sex, et ἄρθρον, articulus.

The remarkable insect from which the above characters have been drawn has at first sight much the appearance of an ordinary *Rhyncolus*, with which, indeed, before examination, I had inadvertently associated it. But, on further inspection it will be found to differ in the most essential particulars,—its 6-jointed funiculus (instead of 7-), in conjunction with the shortness and breadth of its *subtriangular* rostrum, and the small size of its almost unexpanded antepenultimate tarsal joint (in which respect it makes an approach to *Leipommata*), at once separating it from the members of that genus. Moreover, the excessive brevity and thickness of its antennæ—the scape of which is remarkably short and robust, and the joints of the funiculus (except the enlarged basal one) closely pressed together, and with the club extremely solid, not perceptibly annulated, and very obtuse at its apex—is another feature which will still further remove it from the *Rhyncoli*.

Hexarthrum compressum, n. sp.

H. subcylindricum, piceum, subnitidum ; rostro profunde et dense punctato (punctis plus minus longitudinaliter confluentibus) ; prothorace valde profunde punctato (punctis magnis) ; elytris profunde striato-punctatis et dense rugulosis, interstitiis latiusculis et longitudinaliter minutissime punctulatis ; antennis pedibusque vix dilutioribus.

Long. corp. lin. 1½.

Habitat Maderam australem, in ligno antiquo ad “Praia Formosa” a Dom. Bewicke captum.

H. subcylindrical and rather depressed, piceous, slightly shining, and (except under a high microscopic power) almost free from pubescence. *Rostrum* very short, broad, and triangular, without any central keel, but closely and deeply punctured,—the punctures having a greater or less tendency to be longitudinally confluent. *Prothorax* very deeply and regularly punctured (the punctures being extremely large, but also with a little tendency to be disposed in longitudinal furrows down the disk), its broadest part further *behind* than in the *Rhyncolus tenax*, and less evidently margined along its extreme posterior edge than in that insect. *Elytra* densely rugulose and deeply

striate-punctate, the punctures being very large; the interstices rather wide and flattened, and with a row of minute punctules down each. *Antennæ* and *tarsi* rufo-ferruginous; the *femora* and *tibiæ* scarcely paler than the rest of the surface; the body beneath densely and deeply punctured all over.

The discovery of the present insect is due to the researches of Mr. Bewicke, who has captured several specimens of it, in company with the *Rhyncolus calvus*, amongst rotten wood, at the Praia Formosa, near Funchal.

GENUS PENTARTHURUM.

Wollaston, Ann. of Nat. Hist. ser. 2. vol. xiv. p. 129 (1854).

In their outward facies the two insects described below are moulded less on the true *Cossonus* type than the curious little Wood-feeder, detected in the West of England, for which I originally established, in 1854, the genus *Pentarthrum*. Nevertheless, since they clearly belong to this immediate section of the *Curculionidæ*, and agree with the *P. Huttoni* in possessing the anomalous character of a 5-jointed funiculus, I have preferred regarding them as congeneric with the British species to erecting an additional genus for their reception. In their convex, glabrous bodies indeed, and general contour, they are more suggestive of *Caulotrupis*, perhaps, than of *Mesites* or *Cossonus*; whilst from the *Pentarthrum Huttoni* they recede (especially, however, the *P. Monizianum*) in their more apically-inserted antennæ and less straightened rostrum, as well as in their excessively minute and almost obsolete eyes. In the *P. Monizianum* indeed there is scarcely any trace, with an ordinary lens, of the organs of sight; but when the head is viewed beneath a microscope, one can perceive (though not without some difficulty), adjoining the upper-edge of the extreme termination of the rostral groove, 5 or 6 closely-set depressed tubercles, within a small enclosure,—which are clearly the rudiments of an eye; but so abortive are they, that there can be but little doubt that the insect must be practically blind. In the *P. Bewickianum* these rudimentary eyes are a trifle more prominent, and therefore perceptible; but as regards their development, they do not appear to be at all more perfect.

§ I. *Antennæ longiusculæ graciliusculæ, rostri apicem versus insertæ, articulis funiculi inter se laxis, capitulo abrupto ovato. Rostrum ad antennarum insertionem sensim dilatatum.*

Pentarthrum Monizianum, n. sp.

P. piceum vel rufo-piceum, nitidum; prothorace profunde punctato; elytris ellipticis leviter striato-punctatis (punctis minoribus), in-

terstitiis latiusculis et punctulis minutissimis distantibus longitudinaliter obsitis.

Long. corp. lin. $1\frac{1}{2}$ —vix $1\frac{2}{3}$.

Habitat Maderam australem; in horto quodam Funchalensi inter lignum antiquum copiose legit Dom. Moniz, cujus in honorem speciem stabilivi.

P. piceous or rufo-piceous, shining, and free from pubescence. *Rostrum* rather long, deeply punctured, and a little expanded about the insertion of the antennæ. *Prothorax* ovate, and straightly truncated behind, the broadest part being almost at the extreme base; deeply and regularly punctured. *Elytra* elliptical, being much rounded off at the shoulders, and with their broadest part about the middle; very lightly, but regularly, striate-punctate (the punctures being small); the interstices broad, and with a series of excessively minute and distant punctules down each. *Limbs*, except the antennal club, scarcely paler than the rest of the surface.

Detected, in abundance, by Sr. Moniz, during the spring of 1858, in old boards lying on the damp earth, in his garden at Funchal. It was, however, first captured by myself in the Canary Islands, where I took a single specimen in a house at Orotava, in the north of Teneriffe, during March of the previous year.

§ II. *Antennæ brevisculæ robustæ, ante medium rostri insertæ, articulis funiculi transversis inter se arcte compressis, capitulo minus abrupto oblongiore. Rostrum ad antennarum insertionem vix latius.*

Pentarthrum Bewickianum, n. sp.

P. rufo-piceum, nitidum; prothorace sat profunde et paulo crebrius punctato; elytris subparallelo-ellipticis, rugulosis, sat profunde et dense substriato-punctatis (punctis majoribus).

Long. corp. lin. 1—vix $1\frac{2}{3}$.

Habitat Maderam australem; in ligno antiquo ad “Praia Formosa” detexit Dom. Bewicke insectorum Maderensium scrutator indefessus, qui pauca specimina ægre conservata nuper mihi benigne communicavit.

P. like the last species, but perhaps a shade more rufescent, and with its *rostrum* a trifle broader and shorter, and less evidently widened at the insertion of the antennæ (which are shorter and comparatively thicker, with the joints of their funiculus more compressed *inter se*, and their club less abrupt than in that insect; and which moreover do not arise quite so near to the apex). *Prothorax* as in the *P. Monizianum*, but a trifle less convex on its hinder disk, and just perceptibly less deeply and more closely punctured. *Elytra* a little more parallel (or less

elliptic) in their outline, and more rugulose; also more deeply, and much more closely, substriate-punctate, the punctures being considerably larger and more numerous, each series, however, being composed successively of slightly larger and smaller ones alternately.

The present insect, which is very much more variable in stature than the last (the smallest specimens being only a line in length), was discovered by Mr. Bewicke amongst old wood in a small shed, or out-house, at the Praia Formosa, near Funchal. In conjunction with the *P. Monizianum*, it is a most important addition to our fauna.

Genus CAULOTRUPIS.

Wollaston, Ins. Mad. 308 (1854).

Caulotrupis subnitidus, n. sp.

C. ovato-subcylindricus, crassiusculus, niger, subnitidus, alutaceus; prothorace amplo, subtiliter punctato; elytris leviter striato-punctatis; antennis ferrugineis; pedibus piceis.

Long. corp. lin. $1\frac{3}{4}$ –2.

Habitat in ramis emortuis *Euphorbiæ piscatoriæ*, in locis Maderæ inferioribus passim.

C. ovate-subcylindric and thick, black, minutely alutaceous all over, and subopaque, or only very slightly shining. *Rostrum* short and broad in the males, longer and more slender in the females. *Prothorax* large; minutely, but quite perceptibly, punctulated; and broadest about the middle. *Elytra* rather straightened towards the shoulders; lightly, but distinctly, striate-punctate; and broadest about the middle. *Antennæ* short, and ferruginous. *Legs* piceous.

The present *Caulotrupis* is very closely allied to the *C. laceratosus*; nevertheless it is, on the average, a trifle larger than that species, its surface (although equally alutaceous) is less opaque, the punctules of its prothorax are more evident, its elytra are just perceptibly more straightened towards the shoulders [which is best seen when the insect is viewed with its head pointed backwards], and have their striæ deeper and more decidedly punctured (but with the interstices less so); its habits are also apparently different—all the specimens of it which I have as yet seen having been captured from the dead stems of the *Euphorbia piscatoria* of low elevations (under which circumstances it was first detected by myself, towards Caniço, to the east of Funchal, on the 23rd of December 1858); whereas the *C. laceratosus* occurs beneath the bark of laurels of loftier altitudes. It has also been captured by Sr. Moniz and Mr. Bewicke.

(Subfam. CRYPTORHYNCHIDES.)

Genus ACALLES.

Schönherr, Curc. Disp. Meth. 295 (1826).

Acalles cinereus, n. sp.

A. oblongo-ovatus, squamis albido-cinereis dense tectus; prothorace subintegro fere concolore, ad apicem leviter setuloso; elytris sat profunde punctato-striatis, ad latera rotundatis, carinis interruptis nodulisque majoribus subsetosis instructis, plaga communi post-media albidiore obscurissima (antice in medio indistincte fusco-terminata) ornatis.

Long. corp. lin. 3.

Habitat in sylvaticis editoribus Maderæ, a Rev. Dom. Lowe Decembri ineunte A.D. 1858 repertus.

A. oblongo-ovate, and densely clothed with whitish-cinereous scales. *Rostrum* piceous; opaque, and very coarsely punctured, in the males; a little slenderer, shining, and less punctured in the females. *Prothorax* rather less expanded in the middle than is the case in most of the sylvan species, and with its surface almost entire, there being scarcely any indications of tubercles, and only a few small setæ at its apex. *Elytra* rather deeply punctate-striate; with the interrupted ridges and nodules only moderately developed; and with a very faint and ill-defined transverse postmedial paler patch, common to both—almost suffused behind, but terminated in front by a more evident brownish portion, colouring the central tubercles. *Limbs* as in most of the other species.

A single specimen (and that a male) of this rather large and almost uniformly cinereous or whitish-cinereous *Acalles*, which has its prothorax nearly free from nodules and setæ, and its (slightly paler) elytral patch very obscure and ill-defined (particularly behind), was captured by the Rev. R. T. Lowe, during our encampment at the head of the Boa Ventura, in December 1858, in the crevices of a dead stem of the *Euphorbia mellifera*, at a very lofty elevation below the Boca das Torrinhas. There were two more of them in company with it, but these he unfortunately did not secure. A second example (a female) has lately been communicated by Mr. Bewicke, taken by himself (I believe at the Lombo das Vacas) during the summer of the following year. It belongs to the section of the genus in which the scutellum is not distinguishable.

Genus TORNEUMA, nov. gen.

Corpus parvum, fusiformi-ovatum, subtus late longitudinaliter im-

pressum (aut potius per meso- et meta-sterna et abdominis basin leviter concavum), ubique dense scabroso-subrugulosum, sed haud setosum: *capite* parvo, in cavo prothoracico usque ad rostri basin omnino recondito; *oculis nullis*; *rostro* longiusculo subarcuato tenui (*i. e.* horizontaliter compresso, subtus fere concavo), lineari, sed basin versus leviter rotundato-dilatato et superne ad basin ipsam quasi capiti articulo, in canaliculam pectoralem valde profundam argutissime determinatam (usque ad coxas pedum intermediorum extendentem) arcte applicando; *scrobe* profunda subrecta ad latera rostri posita necnon ad basin ipsam ejus ducta atque ibidem abrupte terminata: *prothorace* subovato basi truncato, longe intra apicem leviter coarctato, antice paulo acuminato: *scutello* haud observando: *elytris* subellipticis connatis: *alis* obsoletis. *Antennæ* longiusculæ, subgraciles, ante medium rostri insertæ: *scapo* longiusculo clavato subrecto; *funiculo* 7-articulato, art° 1° paulo longiore vix latiore, reliquis longitudine subæqualibus latitudine vix crescentibus; *capitulo* oblongo 4-annulato. *Pedes* robusti, contractiles, *antici* ad basin leviter, *intermedi* latius et *postici* latissime distantes: *femoribus* muticis: *tibiis* subrectis, apicem versus (præsertim externum) pilosis, ad apicem in uncum deflexum productis: *tarsis* omnino pseudotetrameris, sed unguiculis minutissimis.

Α τόρνευμα, quasi torno efformatum.

The unique specimen from which the above characters have been compiled is one of the most anomalous of the Madeiran Coleoptera which have been hitherto detected; nor was it at first sight at all evident to what immediate section of the *Curculionidæ* it should be assigned. After a careful consideration, however, of the various details of its structure, I am satisfied that it is not very remote in affinity from *Acalles* (although so different in its general facies and unclothed surface), and that, when placed at the end of the *Cryptorhynchides* (in the vicinity of *Tychius*, which commences the next subfamily of the *Eirirhinides*), it will not be far distant from its natural location. Indeed, in the outline of its prothorax and elytra, and in its robust and basally distant legs, as well as in the excessively deep and abruptly-defined pectoral groove for the reception of its rostrum when inflexed, it has much in common with *Acalles*; nevertheless, in its very small head, which is *completely* concealed beneath the anterior portion of the pronotum (the *rostrum alone* being perceptible when the insect is viewed from above), as well as in its total want of eyes (which, indeed, would have been useless to it, as they would have been altogether immersed within the prothoracic cavity), and the remarkable form of its basally-rounded rostrum, which has all the appearance of being *articulated on* to the head, and of being suddenly constricted (though this is not the case in reality) at its junction with the latter, it

possesses a combination of features essentially its own. Its most extraordinary character, however, is certainly the construction of its rostrum, which has the appearance of being a separate piece,—as it were *turned with a lathe* [a circumstance which has suggested its generic name], and implanted into the fore portion of the head; and it is *on account of* its seeming thus separate, and of its being rounded off at its base, that it looks, at first sight, as though it were suddenly constricted at its point of contact with the head.

Torneuma cæcum, n. sp.

T. fusco-piceum, subopacum et granulis crebris maximis valde depressis scabrosis obsitum; rostro nitidiore, rufo-ferrugineo, carinato, utrinque parce et profunde longitudinaliter punctato; elytris levissime striatis et (oculo valde armato) parce ac brevissime longitudinaliter setulosis; antennis rufo-testaceis, pedibus vix dilutioribus.

Long. corp. lin. $1\frac{1}{3}$.

Habitat Maderam, sub trunco quodam prolapso in "Curral das Freiras" mense Decembri A.D. 1858 a meipso lectum.

T. dull brownish-piceous and nearly opaque, densely beset all over with very large and exceedingly depressed scale-like granules (of much the same character as those of the *Tarphiæ*). *Rostrum* rufo-ferruginous and more shining than the rest of the surface, keeled down the centre, and roughly (but sparingly and irregularly) punctured on either side. *Prothorax* subovate and rather acuminate anteriorly, and quite free from any appearance of pile. *Elytra* subelliptic, most lightly (and not very regularly) striated, and (beneath the microscope) with longitudinal series of very short, most minute, distant, and decumbent paler hairs. *Body beneath* densely scabrous, but scarcely punctured. *Antennæ* rufo-testaceous. *Legs* slightly setose, but hardly paler than the rest of the surface.

Captured by myself, adhering to the underside of the trunk of a felled cherry-tree, which was lying on the damp ground, at the bottom of the Curral das Freiras, during my encampment there, with the Rev. R. T. Lowe, on the 9th of December 1858.

(Subfam. BRACHYDERIDES.)

GENUS STROPHOSOMUS.

(Billberg) Schön., Curc. Disp. Meth. 97 (1826).

Strophosomus Coryli, Fab.

S. niger, squamis cinereo-brunneis dense tectus; oculis subconicis,

prominulis; elytris parce setosis, sutura antice nigra (squamis carentibus); antennis rufo-ferrugineis; pedibus rufo-piceis.

Long. corp. lin. 2.

Habitat Maderam australem, a Dom. Moniz detectus.

Curculio Coryli, Fab., Syst. Ent. 148 (1775).

Strophosomus Coryli, Steph., Ill., Brit. Ent. iv. 126 (1831).

Cneorhinus Coryli, Schön., Gen. et Spec. Curc. i. 535 (1833).

S. black, but densely clothed with brown, or brownish-cinereous, scales. *Rostrum* short and thick, but a little attenuated anteriorly; with the *eyes* somewhat conical, and very prominent. *Prothorax* rugulose, and with a narrow and lightly-impressed dorsal channel. *Elytra* convex and rounded, but with their sides rather straightened, or parallel, about the middle, being somewhat suddenly rounded inwardly about the shoulders; distinctly punctate-striate, and rather coarsely (though sparingly) pubescent, or setose, especially behind; and with the basal portion of the suture black—being denuded of scales. *Antennæ* rather slender, and rufo-ferruginous. *Legs* robust, rufo-piceous, and more or less clothed with scales.

A single specimen of the common European *S. Coryli* has been communicated to me by Mr. Bewicke, who received it from Senhor Moniz, by whom it was captured near Funchal. It differs in no respect, so far as I can perceive, from the ordinary examples of more northern latitudes,—from whence, indeed, it is not improbable that it may have been accidentally imported into the island.

Fam. Attelabidæ.

Genus RAMPHUS.

Clairville, Ent. Helv. i. 104 (1798).

Ramphus æneus, Schön.

R. ovatus, ænescenti-niger, subnitidus; capite prothoraceque creberrime et profunde punctatis; elytris crebre punctato-striatis; antennis brevibus, testaceis, clava acuminato-ovata nigra.

Long. corp. (rostrum excepto) lin. $\frac{2}{3}$ —1.

Habitat in foliis pomorum in cultis supra Funchal, a Dom. Bewicke copiose repertus.

Ramphus æneus, Dej. in Cat.

— —, Schön. Gen. et Spec. Curc. i. 310 (1833).

R. ovate, brassy-black, free from pile, coarsely alutaceous and subrugulose all over, and slightly shining. *Head* and *prothorax* very densely and deeply punctured: the *former* (as in the ordinary *Ramphi*) greatly inflexed, with the rostrum applied closely to the breast, and with the eyes large and meeting on the forehead: the *latter* much narrowed anteriorly, and rather less

closely punctured in the centre of its disk than elsewhere. *Elytra* regularly, closely, and rather deeply punctate-striate. *Antennæ* testaceous, with their club (which is acute at its apex) black.

Although not according *precisely* with the diagnosis of the *R. æneus* as given in Schönherr's 'Genera et Species Curculionidum' [which, moreover, is there stated to be *smaller* than the common *R. pulicarius*, whereas the Madeiran insect is, on the average, considerably larger], the little *Ramphus* described above is nevertheless, I think, sufficiently near to it to warrant the conclusion that it is specifically identical; and more particularly so, since the recorded *habitat* of the *R. æneus* is the south of France, and Portugal. Although exceedingly variable in stature, the long array of specimens from which I have drawn my description differ from the *R. pulicarius* in being, on the average, decidedly larger and of a more or less evidently brassy tinge, in their alutaceous sculpture being coarser, their punctuation, especially of the head and prothorax, much more dense, and their antennæ (in proportion to the size of the insect) perceptibly shorter and entirely testaceous *except the club*,—which last is rather more abbreviated and abrupt, and less acuminate at its apex, than is the case with that species. It was detected, abundantly, by Mr. Bewicke, on the leaves of apple- and pear-trees, in the cultivated grounds above Funchal (from his Quinta at the Palmeira up to almost the elevation of the Mount Church), where, under his guidance, it was subsequently captured by myself also.

Fam. Bruchidæ.

Genus BRUCHUS.

Geoffroy, Hist. Abr. des Ins. de Paris, i. 163 (1762).

Bruchus Pisi, L.

B. ovato-oblongus, niger, pube fulvescente et albida variegatus; prothorace transverso, ad latera in medio distincte spinoso; elytris subparallelis crenato-striatis, fascia postmedia interrupta albida ornatis; antennarum basi, tibiis tarsisque anterioribus plus minus dilute rufo-testaceis, femoribus posticis longe et acute dentatis.

Long. corp. lin. $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat Maderam, a Dom. M. Park prope Funchal captus.

Bruchus Pisi, Linn., Syst. Nat. 1. ii. 604 (1767).

— —, Schön., Gen. et Spec. Curc. i. 57 (1833).

— —, Lucas, Col. de l'Algérie, 401 (1849).

B. like the *B. rufimanus*, but rather larger and more oblong. *Prothorax* altogether broader and less narrowed behind, with the lateral angle developed into a distinct central spine, and with the paler patch towards the middle of the hinder margin usually

larger and more conspicuous. *Elytra* rather more parallel at the sides than in that insect, with the interstices more evidently punctured, and with the white spots larger and more confluent—forming a more or less conspicuous (though broken) fascia on each behind the middle. *Pygidium* more variegated than in the *B. rufimanus*, the two black patches at the apex being larger. *Antennæ* rather short and very robust; their *base*, as well as the *front tibiæ* and *tarsi*, the *apical portion* (sometimes the whole) of the *intermediate tibiæ*, and the *intermediate tarsi* dull rufo-testaceous. *Hinder femora* with a very large and acute tooth beneath.

The distinctions between the *B. Pisi* and the common *B. rufimanus* will be at once gathered from the above comparative diagnosis. I find a single example among some old insects collected by Mr. M. Park near Funchal; and four more were communicated to me a year ago by the Barão do Castello de Paiva, amongst a quantity of common and ordinary species stated to have been taken at Caniçal. It is abundant in the Canaries (as it is throughout central and southern Europe and the north of Africa), where I have brushed it from out of the pea-fields in at least three of the islands; and it will probably be found equally common in such localities in Madeira also.

Fam. Halticidæ.

Genus LONGITARSUS.

Latreille, Fam. Nat. du Règne Anim. 405 (1825).

Longitarsus abdominalis, Dufts.

L. ovatus, convexus, subnitidus, rufo-ferrugineus; capite, antennis (breviusculis) apicem versus necnon apice femorum posticorum picescentibus; elytris minus rufescentibus, levissime subseriatim punctatis.

Long. corp. lin. vix $\frac{7}{8}$.

Habitat in graminosis Maderæ, æstate 1855 a meipso detectus.

Haltica abdominalis, Dufts., Fna. Austr. iii. 262 (1825).

L. ovate, convex, slightly shining, and reddish-ferruginous. *Head* of a darker, or more piceous hue than the *prothorax*, which is very lightly and obscurely subpunctulated. *Elytra* a little paler than the *prothorax*, and regularly ovate, being rounded inwards towards the shoulders; very finely, but more perceptibly punctured than the *prothorax*, the punctures having the slightest possible tendency to be disposed in longitudinal rows; and with the suture a trifle darker than the rest of the surface. *Antennæ* rather short; dusky towards their apex; their *base*, the *four anterior legs*, and the *two hinder tibiæ* and *tarsi*, testaceous.

Three specimens of this insect I had inadvertently mixed up,

in my collection, with the examples of *L. nubigena*; and it was not until M. Allard (to whom I lately transmitted my Madeiran and Canarian *Halticidæ* for revision) pointed out to me their distinctive characters, that I became aware of my mistake. It may be at once recognized from that species by its rather smaller size and more ovate form (its humeral angles being much more rounded off), as well as by its shorter antennæ, less prominent eyes, more lightly punctured surface, and somewhat less pallid hue. My specimens were taken by brushing the grass, on a sloping bank, about two-thirds of the way up the Ribeira de St. Lusia, in the summer of 1855.

Fam. Chrysomelidæ.

Genus CHRYSOMELA.

Linnæus, Syst. Nat. edit. i. (1735).

Chrysomela onychina.

C. elliptico-ovata, nitida, viridi-splendens; capite prothoraceque fere impunctatis, hoc ad latera late submarginato; elytris minute sub-biseriatim punctulatis, apicem versus in medio subnodoso-convexis et lateraliter compressis, utrinque latera versus longitudinaliter costatis necnon intra marginem valde corrugate-rugosis.

Long. corp. lin. $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Chrysomela Fragariæ, Woll., Ins. Mad. 458, tab. ix. f. 7 (1854).

— —, Woll., Cat. Mad. Col. 135 (1857).

Although at all times exceedingly unwilling to alter a specific title (a step which should never be taken without the strongest and most cogent reasons), I have nevertheless given a fresh diagnosis of the Madeiran *Chrysomela*, feeling the absolute necessity of imposing on it a new name. The constant re-discovery, now, of this rare and curious insect on the *Bystropogon*, and on no other plant whatsoever, would certainly imply that it is essentially peculiar to it; and hence there can be no doubt that the three specimens which I originally detected (in August 1850) on the leaves of the Mountain Strawberry, were merely accidental ones, which had fallen from off the bushes of *Bystropogon* growing on the rocks immediately above them: so that to persist in retaining for it the trivial name of *Fragariæ* (which I unfortunately adopted without sufficient evidence), would be nothing more or less than to perpetuate an erroneous impression of its habits. I therefore consider that it is not only desirable, but absolutely *necessary*, to substitute a fresh name; and I have consequently done so by giving it a more appropriate one, suggested by its remarkable analogy, in general outline and anomalous posterior contractions, to a *hoof*.

[To be continued.]